

NAME: _____

The War for Independence

Guided Notes

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/static/neh/interactives/americanrevolution/>

Learning Target: We will deepen our understanding of the American Revolution by participating in an activity.

Performance for Understanding: Students will complete guided notes as they participate in an interactive activity on the American Revolution.

Criteria for Success: I can...gather notes from the interactive

...explain the American Revolution

... explain the Treaty of Paris

PART I: 1775-1778

1. a) The Revolution was born in _____ because it was the center of _____.

b) British troops were sent to the town of Concord in 1774 because _____.

c) Colonel Smith's orders were to _____.

2. a) Who won the "battle" of Lexington and Concord? _____.

b) Smith's mission was a complete _____.

c) The fighting at Concord was famously described as _____.

3. a) Who won the Battle of Bunker Hill? _____.

b) The battle was extremely costly for the British; out of a total of about _____ British soldiers, _____ were killed or wounded.

c) It was the Battle of Bunker Hill that convinced the British government _____.

d) The British realized that they would need a large army and possibly _____ troops as well.

4. a) Who won the battle for Montreal in 1775? _____.

b) Why did the Continental Congress decide to invade Canada _____.

c) Montreal fell on _____ with virtually no _____.

d) General Montgomery then marched towards _____.

5. a) Who won the assault on Quebec City _____.

b) Who were the two commanders of the American forces? _____ and _____.

c) The Americans were unsuccessful at Quebec City because _____.

d) The Americans withdrew to Fort _____.

6. a) A third of the British naval troops were mercenaries.

i) Define: mercenaries (Look up the definition) _____.

b) Howe's orders were to _____.

c) Howe planned to use _____ as his base for his assault on New York City.

d) There is no evidence that the Continental Congress was intimidated by this because on the next _____ day _____.

7. a) Who won the battle of Long Island? _____.

b) Why did Washington order that American troops withdraw? _____.

8. a) Who won the Battle of White Plains? _____.

b) Washington's forces were forced back at a cost of _____ men. Howe missed his opportunity to

crush Washington's army once and for all because he stopped to

_____ . This allowed Washington to _____ and _____ taking his _____ with him.

9. a) Who won the Battle of Trenton? _____

b) Howe ordered his army to _____ for the winter.

c) Washington crossed the _____ River and headed toward _____ where the _____ were stationed for the winter.

d) The battle was over quickly with only a handful of _____ losses.

e) Washington crossed back into Pennsylvania carrying _____ and _____ with them.

10. a) Who won the Battle of Princeton? _____

b) The battle resulted in _____ more British casualties and reenergized the revolutionary cause.

11. a) Who won the Battle of Ticonderoga? _____

b) Britain aimed to separate _____.

c) The British planned to defeat the Fort by _____.

d) General St. Clair ordered _____ and the British faced _____ when they entered the fort.

12. a) Who won the Siege at Fort Stanwix? _____

b) How did Benedict Arnold save the Fort for the Americans? _____

13. a) Who won the Battle of Brandywine? _____

b) What kind of losses did the Americans face? _____

c) What was the significance of this defeat? _____

14. a) Who won the Battles of Saratoga? _____

b) The two battles were fought _____ weeks apart.

c) Saratoga is generally thought to be the _____ in the war because it convinced the _____ that the Americans had a chance of winning.

d) In February _____, France became the first foreign country to recognize _____ the _____.

15. a) Who won the Battle of Monmouth? _____

b) Washington's army spent the winter near _____. They were short of _____ and _____.

c) Washington decided to attack the British army as they marched from _____ to _____.

d) The battle was inconclusive and both sides may as lost as many soldiers to _____ as _____.

e) The battle was the _____ single battle of the war. It was also the _____ major battle in the Northern theater.

PART II: 1778-1781

16. a) Who won the battle at the "Capture of Savannah"? _____

b) Why did the British shift their efforts to the South? _____

c) Why were the ports of Charleston and Savannah so important? _____

d) Savannah remained in _____ hands for the remainder of the war.

17. a) When was Charleston defeated? _____

18. a) Who won the Battle of Camden? _____

b) The fall of Charleston meant that the whole _____ was now vulnerable.

c) American troops were almost all _____ and were no match for the experienced

soldiers of the _____.

19 a) Who won the Battle of King's Mountain? _____

b) Because the battle was fought between loyalists and rebels, Kings Mountain has the distinction of

being the only large-scale engagement of the _____ in all the participants—with the

exception of Ferguson—were themselves _____.

20. a) Who won the Battle of Cowpens? _____

b) Not only was Cowpens a costly _____ defeat, but it did a great deal to quiet loyalist activity in

the _____.

21. a) Who won the Battle of Yorktown? _____

b) The French _____ was headed for _____.

c) Washington headed for Virginia with a combined French and American force of over _____.

d) On October 17 the British opened negotiations with _____, and two days later they _____.

PART III: Treaty of Paris

22. Describe the border created by the Treaty of Paris: _____
